

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and mechanics of the country, and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1.25, and on the eighth page \$1 a line. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Our New-Orleans letter of the 30th ult. says that "matters at Port Hudson are pushed forward with steadiness and energy. The grand point of the Rebel stronghold, the 'Citadel,' has, through the agency of seventeen large Parrott guns, placed by our troops so as to completely command it, fallen into our hands. The Major who commanded the construction of the work informed me that 'when he left Port Hudson the flag of the Republic was flying over the Citadel.' This Citadel is the extreme right of the Rebel work, and from it our gunboats received most annoyance. The most vigorous efforts are being made all along our line, from right to left. An attack is momentarily expected. The final conflict is certain to come very soon. It will be made with our works stronger and nearer those of the Rebels than at any time previously. A vigorous bombardment is kept up night and day, and this is now telling wonderfully in our favor. Already a long breach has been made in the outer wall of the enemy, beside the vast carnage created inside. The few old cattle which the Rebels have been accustomed to drive in front daily to let us know they had meat, are long since exhausted."

—Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe, July 5, says there is no truth in the rumors of a projected raid upon Norfolk. The writer says: "The movements upon the Peninsula are considered favorable. Gen. Dix is master of the position, and is progressing with his characteristic sagacity and skill. It may be reserved for the veteran soldier and statesman to take possession of the Rebel capital, after all; at least, all that can be accomplished by the power of man, will be performed by Gen. D. for a consummation so devoutly wished. There has been skirmishing on the Peninsula within the last few days, but no occurrence worthy of note has yet transpired. Our troops are in excellent condition and spirits."

—Capt. E. P. Fitch, Depot Quartermaster at Martinsburg, Va., arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, at about 1 o'clock, with his train of wagons, horses, and Government stores, amounting in value to over a million and a half. It was said that much of this property had been destroyed and captured by the Rebels on Gen. Milroy's retreat from Martinsburg last Sunday week.

—A gentleman conversant with military affairs, states as the result of a recent examination of the records, that since the commencement of this war we have lost thirty-seven Generals by death, twenty-six of whom were killed in battle or died by reason of casualties; and in addition, sixty-one Generals have been wounded and recovered.

—The Impresario Commissioners of the Rebel States held a Convention at Atlanta on the 2d inst. Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida were not represented, and the other States only partially, consequently the Convention adjourned to the 27th inst., for a full attendance.

—From intercepted letters written by Jeff. Davis, it is ascertained that there were recently but few Rebel troops in North Carolina and Virginia, they having been withdrawn to reinforce Gen. Johnston and other Generals of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

—The steamer John A. Warner, Capt. Cone, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 6th, from City Point, with 250 women and children, bound North. Two of the women refused to take the oath, and were detained by Provost-Marshal Blake.

—General Hancock was wounded in the recent battle by a ten-penny nail, driven from a fence near by. The nail and a small piece of wood have been extracted, and the patient is convalescent.

—When the Rebel Gen. Barksdale fell mortally wounded, he was brought within our lines, and his last words were, "Tell my wife I fell like a man; but we fought like hell!"

—The War Department is busy sending out the necessary papers and instructions for a draft under the recent enrollment.

—Gen. Stoneman left Washington on Monday night to take command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Asia, at Halifax, we have European dates to June 28, two days later than those by the Hibernian.

The owners of the Gibraltar (Samter) had been notified, that unless the two guns of large caliber on board were landed she would be detained on suspicion that they were bound for Confederate ports. The London Globe advocates the right of England to interfere in the American war whenever her interest demands it. The report that England had been invited by France to unite with her for joint intervention was officially denied by Earl Russell. On June 30, Mr. Roebuck was to make a motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. A report says that Lord Palmerston will propose the King of the Belgians as arbitrator in the American war.

The Morning Post has a warlike article on the Polish question. The notes of the Three Powers were presented to Prince Gortchakoff on the 25th of June, and the Russian reply was anxiously awaited. The French Government is increasing its artillery by about 100 guns. In Austria, both Houses of the Reichsrath have taken strong ground in favor of Poland. The Poles have gained an important victory, capturing six guns.

GENERAL NEWS.

—On Monday afternoon, the 27th Maine Regiment arrived in this city. The officers respectfully declined a public reception offered to the regiment by the Sons of Maine. This corps has 300 men under Col. Wentworth. The 11th Rhode Island Regiment, Col. Church, reached this city on Saturday night, 700 strong, and left the following day. The 10th New-York National Guard leaves for

Baltimore to-day. Col. Conkling's Regiment left on Friday. The Military Committee of the Fifth Senate District of New-York have tendered their services to Gov. Seymour, to aid in organizing troops to drive the invaders from Pennsylvania. One Company of Col. Lansing's Corps has been sent to the Estuaries Perdu Regiment. A detachment has also been forwarded to the 11th Artillery Regiment, Fort Lyon, Alexandria, Va. There are more than five hundred troops at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

—The Chinese overland Trade Report has been received at San Francisco up to May 15: It says that Gen. Gordon, commanding 3,000 Chinese soldiers, disciplined by the late Gen. Ward, had captured Tael-Sen from the Rebels, after a desperate resistance. The Rebels were led by English, French, and other officers. They fought skillfully with muskets, but failed for want of artillery. There is reason to fear that the time is not far distant when the Rebels will become good and well armed soldiers. They are trying to buy artillery and employ educated Europeans to teach the use of heavy guns. Japanese dates to May 11, say the British Minister complains of the large sale of arms by the Americans to the Japanese. In case of a war it is supposed that Yeddo will be blockaded. Foo-Choo has been seized.

—There was great rejoicing at the Navy-Yard on Monday. A large number of officers, and other distinguished gentlemen, met on board the receiving-ship North Carolina to congratulate Capt. Meade on the glorious achievements of the Army of the Potomac under the command of his brother, Major-Gen. Meade. Orders have been received from the Navy Department to send a number of heavy rifled guns for our monitors. The iron-clad Roanoke went to sea on Monday. The waves had no visible influence upon her. She is expected to make ten knots an hour.

—A few nights ago, at Medina, Ohio, Mr. S. Coy and his wife and child were murdered, and the house set on fire. Mr. Coy was a drover, and was supposed to have considerable money in his possession.

—The Unionists of the Maryland 11d Congressional District have nominated Col. Edwin H. Webster for Congress.

—Ex-Mayor Arba Read of Troy died on Friday, in his 45th year.

—The Stock market opened strong and active. The ease of the money market and the large earnings of the prominent railways seemed to inspire a speculative feeling, and the market advanced beyond the closing rates of Monday. At the morning session of the Board the excitement and animation continued throughout the whole session. Government bonds in demand, and railway shares were decidedly buoyant. Before the meeting of the Second Board official reports of the capture of Vicksburg were received, and the result of the market changed. There was considerable desire to sell stocks, and the market was heavy and lower. Government and State stocks, however, continued firm. The money market continued very easy under the large payments on account of dividends and interest and other disbursements. Gold opened at 130, with rather less excitement than on Monday, and advanced at the Board to 132 1/2. The sale of over \$200,000, closing at 130. About 1 o'clock the market took a downward turn on official reports of the surrender of Vicksburg, and the excitement in the street greatly increased. At the Second Board Gold sold for 132 1/2, and closed at 132 1/2. Foreign Exchange fluctuated with Gold, but was dull all the day through. After opening at 132, it sold down to 140, and closed at 140 1/4. Freight rates without important change in rates, and the market lacks animation.

On the Second page this morning will be found a letter from our Paris Correspondent, Law Intelligence, including a large number of decisions at the close of the Common Pleas General Term; Commercial Matters, and a letter from Havana. On the Third page is a speech by Gen. John Cochrane at Rutland, Vt.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Meade is that he had overtaken the Rebel army at Williamsport, and that fighting had recommenced. It is not impossible, but has no better authority than the story of some chance traveler. It is asserted that Maryland Heights are occupied by some portion of Gen. Lee's forces. If they are, and if the bridge is passable, the escape of the Rebel army beyond the Potomac would seem to be more probable than it has yet appeared; but we cannot believe that Gen. Meade has permitted the control of so important a position to pass from his hands. If its evacuation involved that catastrophe it should have been held at all hazards, no matter how much Gen. French's troops were wanted. Whether it was held by a small garrison, or the approaches to it protected, or whatever was done, such an outlet cannot have been left wholly open to Gen. Lee. We wait for confirmation before crediting the report at all; yet, even if it be true, it only adjourns the decisive battle, and we confidently believe will to no considerable extent affect its results. Let no one doubt that the Rebel army is to be steadily, vigorously, mercilessly, pursued to its utter destruction.

P. S.—As we go to press we learn that Gen. Meade has overtaken Lee on the banks of the Potomac, and a furious fight is in progress, with every prospect of the complete destruction of the Rebel army!

VICKSBURG.

Confidently as the Nation has waited to hear of the surrender of Vicksburg, the announcement came yesterday with the suddenness of an unexpected triumph, and filled with new happiness the grateful hearts of a people which had just welcomed the tidings of victory and deliverance in the East. The steady purpose, the unshaken fortitude, the fertile talent, the heroic determination of Gen. Grant, and the courage of his noble army, are crowned at last with success. The nation owes to them a triumph so brilliant, and so fruitful of results, that its gratitude is lost in the bewilderment of joy; but it reverences the great qualities and great achievements of this army and its leader, not less than it will when other victories shall have added lustre to the completeness of this.

The fall of Vicksburg divides the Rebel Confederacy territorially, destroys its political coherence, and shatters its military strength. The centralized despotism which Jefferson Davis sought to establish, the slaveholding empire which should girdle the Gulf, and even the last hope of an independent national existence, sank into the ground when the banner of the Republic rose over the citadel of the Mississippi. Insurgent States may still maintain an armed opposition to the authority of the Government, but their rebellious alliance is dissolved, and their ability to conduct a great war is at an end. Henceforth, the Rebellion is manifestly a hopeless struggle against overwhelming forces; its claim to be respected as a Revolution is an imposture, and its decaying fortunes will be fol-

lowed with hardly more interest than belongs to a local insurrection.

Admiral Porter's official dispatch announces the surrender of Vicksburg to "the United States forces"—under Gen. Grant, he might more gracefully have added. As we are still without the dispatch of the Commander who took the place, there are no means of estimating exactly the strength of Pemberton's army, the number of guns captured, or the amount of stores, material, and supplies that fell into his hands. It is safe to reckon the prisoners of war at twenty thousand, and the cannon which become the trophies of the victory they were meant to prevent, at not less than one hundred. Pemberton surrendered unconditionally, and whatever was in Vicksburg belongs to Gen. Grant. No doubt the visible fruits of his success are sufficiently abundant.

But the grand results of this magnificent success are not cannon or prisoners, not the possession of the town, not even the temporary control of the Mississippi which Rebel Vicksburg presumed to dispute. It is, of course, true that the fall of this stronghold practically opens the river throughout its length; Port Hudson inevitably falling as the corollary to Pemberton's proposition of surrender. That is a right cause for rejoicing, and it is easy to anticipate the exultation with which the West hears that its great River rolls once more unobstructed to its mouth; that the Lakes and the Gulf are indissolubly reunited. The East shares in its delight, and offers its heartiest congratulations on a victory which the courage and resolution of the West achieved. Still, the decisive advantages of the success are not commercial nor prospective, but military, and ready to be reaped by continuous and instant energy.

At such a moment as this, when Meade is pressing hard the fleeing troops of Lee, and when Rosecrans is driving helplessly before him the remnant of Bragg's divided army, the immediate value of Grant's victory is that it liberates his forces to join in the grand campaign which is sweeping the Rebellion into the ocean and the Gulf. Five States remain, and only five, to be subdued: Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia; and even of these not more than three are heartily subject to Jefferson Davis's sway. Georgia is for disunion, but only half devoted to the Confederacy. North Carolina is waiting the moment which shall deliver her from a hated tyranny, and restore her troops to the soil which they have not been trusted to defend. Florida is not worth considering. Mississippi has still a force under Johnston within her borders, but Johnston will fight no battle for the possession of the State. He hopes, if he hopes anything, to check Grant's advance either on Mobile, Atlanta, or Chattanooga, on one or all of which three points the Army of the Mississippi will move as soon as Port Hudson falls. Possibly Gen. Grant will deem himself strong enough to garrison Vicksburg, detach a sufficient force to the relief of Gen. Banks, and with the remainder of his army enter at once on his new campaign. In either event he will be in time to co-operate with Rosecrans, and must sooner or later unite with him, unless that commander shall leave to Grant the whole of the Gulf campaign, and move northward through East Tennessee or North Carolina, to fling himself on the flank and rear of whatever Rebel forces may succeed in escaping from Virginia. The surrender of Vicksburg puts the issue in either case beyond a doubt.

"PEACE" MOVEMENTS.

We have never been able to see why our Government should repel the friendly interposition of other Governments for the restoration of Peace to our distracted country. That certain of those Governments are (at least, were) not at heart friendly to us, may be a reason for great circumspection in handling their proposals; but it can be no reason for abruptly repelling their good offices. Look at the bearing of Russia under circumstances presenting many points of similarity to ours. She knows that France and Great Britain interpose under no impulse of kindly regard to her, but really in the interest of the Polish insurgents—that their manifestoes and movements tend to encourage and strengthen the insurrection, and were meant to do so. Yet she never repels in terms their intervention—never hints that this is none of their business—never for a moment assumes that they mean anything else than to counsel and aid her—but grasps with gloved but sinewy hand the glittering point aimed at her breast and gives it a dexterous shear toward the heart of her enemy. It does seem to us that Prince Gortchakoff's method in the premises is greatly superior to Gov. Seward's.

The journals say that Louis Napoleon is again bestirring himself in our matters—is trying to engage Great Britain in a new intervention—and that, this failing, he will make his next move in alliance with Spain. We should naturally expect that the Government of Madrid would enter heartily into his scheme. The Slave Power has for a dozen years been barely kept from grabbing Cuba by the tenacity and sturdiness of Northern resistance to the robbery: now let Spain help that Power to destroy the Union and set up for itself on the ruins, and it will clutch "the Queen of the Antilles" within five years, and all the world will say to Spain, "Served you right!" But Spain is a pendant to the Napoleonic kite which cangive it neither steadiness nor power to soar.

But suppose France were now to appear again on the stage, with a proffer of her good offices for the restoration of Peace and Amity, why should not our Government seize the extended weapon by the hilt rather than the point, saying, "We are most happy to avail ourselves of your good offices. We are ready for Peace on the basis of existing facts: The Rebels claim to be a Confederacy of thirteen States, with expectations from two others. We now hold most of the great cities of those States—New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, Norfolk, Newbern, Wheeling, &c. We have the capitals of four of them—Nashville, Frankfort, Jefferson City, Baton Rouge, and have just captured and voluntarily relinquished Jackson. More than a third of the

population represented in the Rebel Congress are to-day quietly reposing under the National flag. We hold the remaining strongholds of the Rebellion in close siege, and expect their surrender directly. We routed their Louisiana army and chased it to the verge of the State a few months ago. We routed their Mississippi army, hunted it through the capital of that State, and all but dispersed it, some six weeks ago. We have just chased their Tennessee army out of that State, unable to bring it to a fight. Finally, we have smashed their great Northern Army, led by their famous Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell, &c., and are now hunting its fragments into the Potomac. We appeal to you, as haters of useless, wasteful carnage, to tell the desperate leaders of this Rebellion that the game is up—that they have no right to squander any more brave men's lives on a hopeless enterprise, and ought to throw themselves at once on the good offices of the intervening Powers, which, we assure you, shall not be proffered in vain. "Such, it seems to us, is the spirit in which a wise and able Government should meet proffers of foreign intervention; we should improve them to tender to the Rebels such terms as they ought to accept; and, if these were rejected, we should insist that they should procure in turn the ultimatum of the Rebels, which, if an unreasonable one, would tend at least to arouse and invigorate the loyalty of the country. How there could be harm or peril in such a course, we have never been able to comprehend. For there are two truths that our rulers should ever bear in mind:

I. An established Government—other things being equal—must always sympathize with an established Government against a Rebellion.

II. No European Government, unless possibly the Turkish, can afford to be seen taking the part of Slavery against Free Labor. The public opinion of Christendom is imperative on that point.

On the whole, we can't imagine that foreign intervention at this stage of the contest can at the worst be more than a bugbear. And if we do not frighten ourselves about it, there will be no one to frighten us.

EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The European, and especially the English, papers are again filled with rumors of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Powers. The fact which principally has given rise to these reports is an interview of the Emperor of France with Mr. Sidel, followed by another with Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck, two well-known champions of the independence of the Confederate States in the English Parliament. On the latter occasion, the Emperor, according to the Paris correspondence of *The London Times*, declared his wish that England would unite with him for a joint intervention in order to "put a stop to the horrible carnage in America, the more so, as it was productive of no results, and the more to be deplored, as there was no chance of restoring the Union."

As no official account of these interviews and of the Imperial declaration has yet been published, we do not know to what extent the account of *The Times* may be accepted as trustworthy. It was expected that Mr. Roebuck, who on the 30th of June was to make a motion in the House of Commons in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, would offer some important statements concerning the intentions of the Emperor of France.

The Fourth at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 6, 1863. The Americans, with some Nova-Scotian friends, celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, at which Judge Jackson, United States Consul, presided. Union toasts were enthusiastically given. The report of the Union victory in Pennsylvania was received with three times three.

The Riot at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 7, 1863. Up to this evening no further disturbance has occurred, though the rioters expressed their determination to watch for vessels with black crews, and prevent their working. In the riot yesterday two negroes were drowned and about twelve badly beaten. The Irishman first shot by a negro is not dangerously hurt. Last evening one negro shot and killed another negro.

The Seare at Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 7, 1863. The excitement which prevailed last evening, and culminated in turning a large portion of our people into the streets between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the firing of cannon at Jeffersonville on the Indiana shore about midnight by order of Adj.-Gen. Noble, who, without previous consultation with our authorities, took the means to arouse the Indiana Legion, whose services, it was thought, would be immediately required.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Thursday, July 2, at 24 o'clock, the United States steam-transport Cahawba, Capt. Baker, from New-Orleans June 30, via Fortress Monroe in 12 hours, with cotton, sugar, &c., to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port last night. The Cahawba landed 480 Confederate prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

The purser of the Cahawba makes the following report:

Thursday, July 2, at 24 o'clock, I picked up a bale of cotton bolls, and a small quantity of cotton, had been in the water some time. Friday, July 3, 9:30 a. m., 30 miles south of Cape Fear, exchanged signals with S. S. Greig, bound north. At 11:30 a. m. 15 miles north of Cape Fear, spoke U. S. gunboat Jackson, on a cruise. July 4, 10:20 a. m., 65 miles north of Cape Fear, passed ship United States, bound north. Also a bark showing black & red signal. 11 a. m., passed bark Geo. W. Horton, bound north. July 5, 7 p. m., Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Geo. W. Horton, bound south.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.—The news of the surrender of Vicksburg was received in this city with the greatest rejoicing. All the police stations were informed of the fact by telegraph from the Central office. The United States Police force of a salute with a 50-pounder, and flags were displayed everywhere.

have eight Senators and 20 Representatives, while the whole of New-England ought to have 45 instead of 26 Representatives, and 19 instead of 12 Senators. Did *The News* ever complain of this discrepancy? Out, hy-crites!

COPPERHEAD GRIMACES.

The Daily News thus evinces the intense antagonism of its school at the grand Union victory of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg:

"Amid this din of false rumors, however, those who have held fast to General Meade's authentic dispatches have not been deceived. They have known that the triumph of the Northern army has consisted in not being defeated, and that to have repulsed the attack of the Confederates, though with prodigious loss to ourselves, is the extent of our victory."

The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, during the three days' battles in and near Gettysburg, turns out to have been about equal on either side. Our loss in officers is almost unapproached. Sixteen, and, according to some accounts, eighteen. Federal Generals, were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and the list of subordinate officers received, who were put hors de combat, runs up already to several hundred. This number will be greatly increased when the full returns come in. Gen. Meade promised that an accurate list of all who were killed and wounded should be sent to the War Department two days since; but, with the usual cruelty, calculating, reluctance and disregard of the public, which characterizes Mr. Stanton, it has not yet been communicated to the public. It may be safely estimated, however, that the Confederates and Federalists alike in the neighborhood of Gettysburg lost, with the advantage in favor of Gen. Meade, of not having been annihilated, and of having compelled Gen. Lee to relinquish, for the time being, the strategy which, between himself and Baltimore and Washington."

—Did ever a donkey chew the coarsest and driest thistles with a worse grace, a more agonized face, than this?

SLAVERY EXTENSION.

The World thus opens its batteries on the Administration in favor of new abasements of the Union at the footstool of the Slave Power:

"Notwithstanding the formidable obstacles, needlessly thrown in the way of peace by the Administration, we cherish among hopes that the capture of Lee's army will be followed by negotiations. Our Government will, of course, as its duty, follow up the success with great vigor; and the Rebels will continue their resistance with the energy of desperation. But while the Rebel Government and people thus strain every nerve and keep up their attitude of defiance, there will be a strong disposition on the part of the Rebel President to ascertain on what terms the Federal Government would be willing to negotiate, and whether, in case of submission, the emancipatory Proclamation would be withdrawn, the Constitution Act treated as a nullity, and the Crittenden Compromise, or something equivalent be offered as a basis of settlement."

—Earnestly favoring the earliest restoration of Peace to our distracted country that is consistent with its honor and security, we have refrained from discussing or indicating conditions, for very obvious reasons. The President of the United States, advised and counseled by the Senate, is the treaty-making power under our Constitution, and all attempts by individuals to prescribe terms of accommodation with armed Rebels are presumptuous, mischievous, embarrassing. The President will doubtless hail with eagerness any proposition from the Rebels looking to an honorable Peace. But if our Government should ever reembar in the nefarious business of extending the area of Human Slavery, it will be under some other President than Abraham Lincoln.

The World has a bogus story of Philadelphia Democrats volunteering in great profusion to repel Lee's Rebels, while Republicans held back, and adds:

"This has been the way all through the war. The Republicans have been very busy employed in looking after contracts and the negro, while the Democrats have had to do most of the fighting. The one charges upon the treasury, and the other upon the nation."

—Then why do the Democrats at home always oppose propositions to allow the soldiers to vote? And why is it that never—in one single instance—have a State's soldiers who did vote given a Democratic majority? And why is the Democratic candidate for Judge in Wisconsin now contesting the election of his Republican competitor because it was carried by the soldiers' votes? Let us see how straightforwardly you can answer these questions.

P. S.—What proportion of the Ohio soldiers' votes do you think Vallandigham will get? But we will not insist on this being answered.

The Fourth at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 6, 1863. The Americans, with some Nova-Scotian friends, celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, at which Judge Jackson, United States Consul, presided. Union toasts were enthusiastically given. The report of the Union victory in Pennsylvania was received with three times three.

The Riot at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 7, 1863. Up to this evening no further disturbance has occurred, though the rioters expressed their determination to watch for vessels with black crews, and prevent their working. In the riot yesterday two negroes were drowned and about twelve badly beaten. The Irishman first shot by a negro is not dangerously hurt. Last evening one negro shot and killed another negro.

The Seare at Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 7, 1863. The excitement which prevailed last evening, and culminated in turning a large portion of our people into the streets between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the firing of cannon at Jeffersonville on the Indiana shore about midnight by order of Adj.-Gen. Noble, who, without previous consultation with our authorities, took the means to arouse the Indiana Legion, whose services, it was thought, would be immediately required.

This firing impressed our people with the idea that an artillery conflict was progressing between Morgan's and our forces a short distance south of the city. Last evening rumors prevailed of the advance of Morgan's forces to Shepleysville. These rumors could not be traced to any authentic source, but telegraphic communication between here and Shepleysville ceasing last evening, the excitement became intensified and continued through the night. All is quiet this morning. Probably none of Morgan's forces have been this side of Bardonia. They are now said to be retreating.

We are indebted to Purser Gratgean of the steamship Arago for the prompt delivery of our dispatches.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.—The United States steam-transport Cahawba, Capt. Baker, from New-Orleans June 30, via Fortress Monroe in 12 hours, with cotton, sugar, &c., to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port last night. The Cahawba landed 480 Confederate prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

The purser of the Cahawba makes the following report:

Thursday, July 2, at 24 o'clock, I picked up a bale of cotton bolls, and a small quantity of cotton, had been in the water some time. Friday, July 3, 9:30 a. m., 30 miles south of Cape Fear, exchanged signals with S. S. Greig, bound north. At 11:30 a. m. 15 miles north of Cape Fear, spoke U. S. gunboat Jackson, on a cruise. July 4, 10:20 a. m., 65 miles north of Cape Fear, passed ship United States, bound north. Also a bark showing black & red signal. 11 a. m., passed bark Geo. W. Horton, bound north. July 5, 7 p. m., Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Geo. W. Horton, bound south.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.—The news of the surrender of Vicksburg was received in this city with the greatest rejoicing. All the police stations were informed of the fact by telegraph from the Central office. The United States Police force of a salute with a 50-pounder, and flags were displayed everywhere.

LEE'S ARMY OVERTAKEN.

Great Fight on the Banks of the Potomac.

ANOTHER DEFEAT AND ROUT.

Desperate Effort to Cross the River with his Shattered Army.

The Utter Demolition of his Army Almost Certain.

HE IS ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES.

THE HOWLING DEVILS SPITTED.

Death and Destruction to the Cohorts of Slavery.

The Rebel Army Again Defeated.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, July 7.—Evening. I have just received latest and important intelligence from Williamsport.

The Rebels were drawn up on the bank of the Potomac. The river was rolling and surging brimful.

The enemy had no pontoon bridges, and were ferrying their wagons across under great difficulty in two scows. The operation was so slow that it simply amounted to a standstill.

Our army had already arrived at the scene, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon a furious battle was progressing, in which the annihilation of the Rebel army was almost reduced to a certainty.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, July 7, 1863.—10:30 p. m.

The latest report here is that the whole Rebel army is routed in utter panic.

They are fleeing in all directions, throwing away arms, abandoning guns, trains and everything for life.

There are no Rebels now in the Cumberland Valley. The whole force under Gen. Lee has retreated to the line of the Potomac, near Williamsport, where they are endeavoring to cross with Malignin in front and Pleasanton in rear.

There was fighting near Williamsport up to late last evening, resulting in victories to our troops at every point.

Gen. Meade has routed them everywhere, and it is thought that the invasion is now at an end, and Gen. Lee is endeavoring to cross with a shattered and demoralized army, from which nothing brilliant can be expected during the rest of the war.

We have taken a vast number of prisoners, in addition to stores, guns, wagons, &c., and our captures are being momentarily augmented. The prisoners and wounded are in a pitiable condition.

The Rebels acknowledge, in the recent invasion and actions on the field in the Cumberland Valley, overwhelming and disastrous defeats. Much injury will yet be inflicted upon the enemy as he crosses the river and retreats up the Shenandoah Valley.

The Rebels Trying to Cross at Williamsport—Reported Fighting.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, July 7.—6 p. m. Information received from Williamsport, under a doubt the continued retreat of the Rebels toward Hagerstown and Williamsport, with the intention of crossing the Potomac. Their wagon trains are all in front, and are being ferried across slowly in two flat-boats.

The Potomac is very high—bank-full—and they cannot cross, their only pontoon bridge having been destroyed.

A large force of infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by Gen. Buford with his cavalry.

Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture or dispersion of the whole of Lee's army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A dispatch from London says a gentleman arrived from Williamsport states that a big fight was then going on, and that there were no Rebels in the vicinity of Greencastle.

The whole Rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and is no doubt making a desperate fight.

From Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Tuesday, July 7.—7 p. m. Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Clear Spring and Williamsport. It is supposed that Malignin has come up from Hancock. It was Gen. Longworth not Gen. Longstreet that was killed. The enemy appear to be retreating in all directions. Gen. Gregg is in full pursuit. Gen. Buford is reported at Hagerstown with the regular Union cavalry. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, W. F.